2009 JUN 29 AM 11: 33

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

TOWN OF MONTICELLO
Public Water Supply Name

	List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
confid	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consume ence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCI be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
A —	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: 6 124189
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/_
J	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS
	Date Published: 6 1241 09
Ø.	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: 6 26109 LAWRENCE COUNTY LIBRARY
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERT	<u>TFICATION</u>
the for consist	by certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name.	Tille (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) 6-28-2089 Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

RECEIVED Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2009 JUNEOWN OF MONTICELLO

PWS ID# 390003 JUNE 18,2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from two wells using water from the Miocene Series Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman, our operator, at 601-587-7635. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of every month at 6:00 P.M. at City Hall.

The Town of Monticello routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level- The AMaximum Allowed≅ (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- The AGoal≅(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violati on Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detect ed	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contar	minants							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10. Barium*	N	02-27- 2006	0.0431 8	NO RANGE	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	8-7-2007	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead *MOST RECEN	N	8-7-2007	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants:

- (10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- (14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
- (17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency=s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

******* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING********

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our childrens future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI LAWRENCE COUNTY

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Personally appeared before the undersigned authority in and for said county and state, John Carney, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he is editor and publisher of the *Lawrence County Press*, a newspaper published continuously for the past two years or more, in the Town of Monticello, in said county and state, that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for _____ consecutive times on the date(s) as follows:

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Publisher

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Sworn to and subscribed before day of	me this the

No. 81592 Comm Expires

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2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report TOWN OF MONTICELLO

PWS ID# 390003

PWS ID# 390003
JUNE 18, 2009
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	National Control			and the second of the second of the		·		· · · · · · ·
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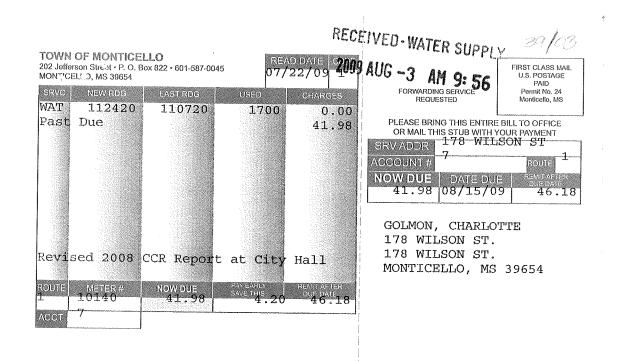
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LCP 6-24-09



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Contaminant	Violati on Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detect ed	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants an						<u> </u>		
(There is convin	cing evider	nce that addi	tion of a d	lisinfectant is n	ecessary for	control o	of microbial contamina	nts)
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2008	0.89 (RAA) Running Annual Average	.85-low	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Conta	nminants	02-27-	0.0431	NO	Ppm	2	2	9
		2006	8	RANGE				drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
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****** Additional Information for Lead **********

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Monticello is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississisppi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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2008 CCR Contact Information

Date:_	7/2/09	Time: 9:14	
PWSIE	390003		
System	Name: Montice	lo	
l	_ead/Copper Language	MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab	
- Andrew States	MRDL Violation	Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA	
	Other Violation(s)		
Will con	rect report & mail copy marked "c	orrected copy" to MSDH.	
Will noti	fy customers of availability of cor	rected report on next monthly bill.	
			····
Spoke w	rith <u>Bolyu Selma</u> (Operator, Owner, Secretary)		